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Walter D. Moses & Co.  
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and North Carolina.

## WILL TAKE STAND IN OWN DEFENSE

(Continued from First Page.)  
not convict Floyd on his Hillsville trial.

**Victor Not So Sullen.**  
Victor Allen, whose manner was not quite so sullen as he had been in the trial of his father, told, in the main, a story that was frank, but apparently careful and well-learned before he took the stand. On one point, however, he was tripped up by the Commonwealth's attorney, Joseph C. Wyner, obtained the admission that Victor had seen Wesley Edwards with a black muffer on in the courtroom the morning of the shooting. The Commonwealth's attorney immediately pointed upon Victor to inquire why he said not told that fact in his father's trial.

Victor's response was that the question had not been asked him then. It has been testified frequently in this trial that Victor Allen's father, who was sitting in the courtroom, and he had been identified by this means more than once by witnesses. Attorney Wyner sought to show to the jury the significance of the fact that Victor had seen Wesley Edwards with a black muffer on in the courtroom the morning of the shooting. The Commonwealth's attorney immediately pointed upon Victor to inquire why he said not told that fact in his father's trial.

**Questioned by Attorney.**  
"How did you happen to be in Hillsville on March 14?" asked Attorney Willis.

"I was asked to bring Sidney Edwards to court as a witness. I expected to go to Mount Airy that week."

"When did you get to Hillsville with Sidney?"

"Wednesday morning."

"Did you have a pistol?"

"When we went to bed I think I gave it to Claude to put it on the table. He took it next morning."

"Did you leave a pistol at home?"

"Yes."

"Victor then identified a pistol as the one he had left with his wife at home."

"What did you do after breakfast Thursday morning?"

"Claude and I went out and watered our horses. The courthouse bell rang about the time we got out on the main street. We pumped up some water and gave our horses a drink. Then we went up to the courthouse."

"Did you see your father, or Uncle Sidney, or Friel, or the Edwardses or Hyrd Marion standing in a group in front of the courthouse?"

"No, sir."

"Victor said he had gone in the left-hand door and sat near the stove on the north side of the room. He spoke to his aunt, the mother of the Edwards boys. Victor said:

**Story of Shooting.**  
Victor's story of the shooting was told in a rather hesitant manner. In main it was as follows: "When the sheriff was ordered to take charge of the prisoner, I saw my father get up. Dexter Goad was the first man I saw shoot. His shot came before I heard any from the northeast corner of the room."

"When the shooting became general, I got out. I had no pistol with me."

"Outside I saw Sidney Allen and Dexter Goad shooting at each other. I began to run for shelter, got behind the monument, but I did not think it safe enough, so I ran on down past the post-office to the feed stable."

"Victor said he had been in the courtroom the evening before the shooting. He saw the Commonwealth's attorney, who said they had seen Victor Allen and Sidney Allen put their hands on their pistols when the jury came in the night before the shooting."

"Victor said he had a pistol that evening, but said he had obtained permission from the Hillsville postmaster to carry a gun."

Attorney W. S. Pease cross-examined Victor. He confused the elder Allen son in regard to testimony given him at his father's trial.

"What Allen besides yourself and

father were in the courtroom when the jury brought in a verdict?"

"Well, I saw Friel, the two Edwards boys, before the shooting, and I saw Claude and Sidney come out after the shooting."

"How was Wesley Edwards dressed?"

"Well, he had on an overcoat and dark clothes and a black muffer; and he was carrying a pistol."

"Why didn't you tell us that in your father's trial?"

"No one asked me."

"Was that your only reason for not telling that Wesley had on a black muffer the last time you testified?"

"Well, yes."

**Not Far From Father.**  
"How far from you was your father when he jumped up?"

"About twelve or fifteen feet. I did not hear exactly what he said except 'Gentlemen!'"

"Did you see Goad?"

"Yes."

"Was that the first shot?"

"I think there was one fired before I saw him shoot."

"Where did the first shot come from?"

"I don't know. I thought it came from near Goad."

"Did you see or hear any shots from the northeast corner of the room?"

"No, sir."

"Why did you Allen get down to Blankenship's stable so quickly after the shooting?"

"To get out of the way of the shooting."

Red-hot and cross-examination of Victor did not develop anything important.

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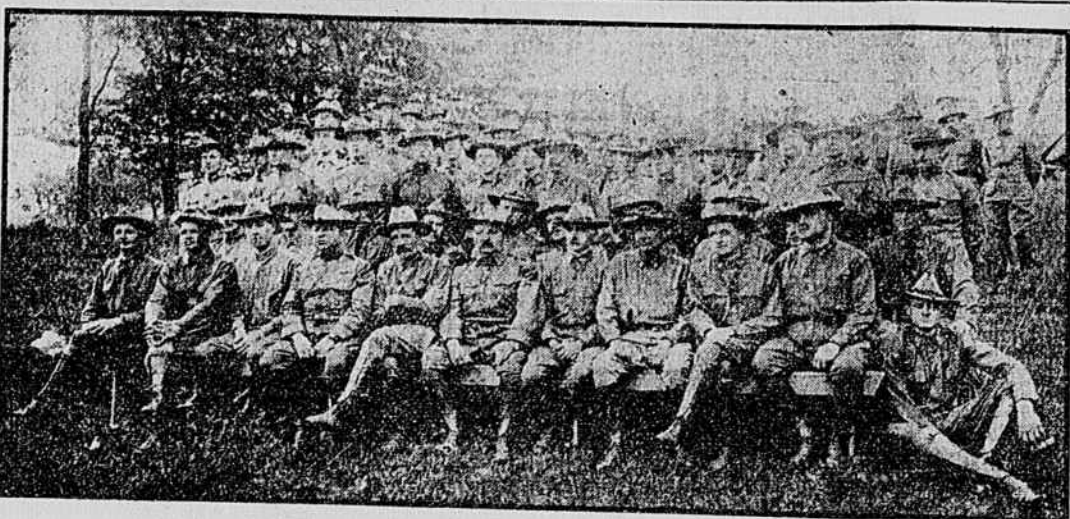
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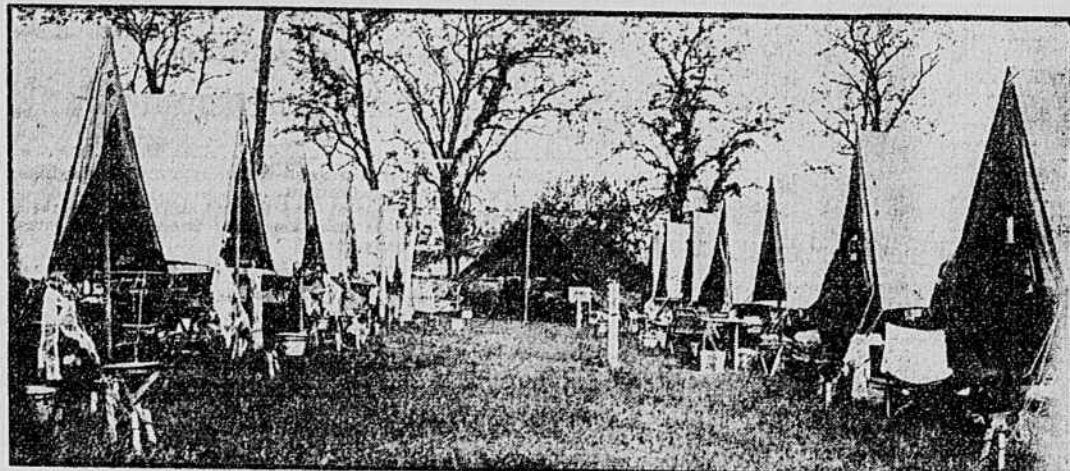
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## AMPLIFIED JUSTIFIED IN ITS ATTITUDE

(Continued from First Page.)

seemingly have occurred, creates a situation which is difficult to explain.

"It is reported on the authority of one of the Cuban generals that there are perhaps as many as 3,000 negroes in revolt who are more or less armed, and that the unnamed negroes are roaming in the province of Oriente while awaiting developments, numbering perhaps 6,000 or 7,000. Further reinforcements were to leave Havana yesterday for Santiago on board the Cuba under the command of General Montezuma, which should bring the government forces in Oriente up to fully 1,000 troops by night."

"The rebels are reported to have collected forcibly \$1,000 from the manager of the San Miguel sugar mill, to have stolen \$5,000 from a Spanish shop in El Caney del Sitio, and to have taken fully \$50,000 worth of sugar cane from the property of the Esperanza mill, a Spanish concern, but were frightened away upon the approach of rural guards."

**DR. CALISH'S ADDRESS**  
Speaks on B'nai B'rith Order in New Orleans.

Dr. E. N. Calish, of this city, delivered an address on the B'nai B'rith Temple, New Orleans, last Friday afternoon, in which he said the order has changed the whole atmosphere of Jewish life. "So wide has its influence grown in the past twenty years," said Dr. Calish, "that it has come to be regarded as one of the greatest beneficent institutions in the entire country."

Dr. Calish, president of the B'nai B'rith of New Orleans, said that the order has changed the whole atmosphere of Jewish life. "So wide has its influence grown in the past twenty years," said Dr. Calish, "that it has come to be regarded as one of the greatest beneficent institutions in the entire country."

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## TAFT LEADERS ADMIT VICTORY OF ROOSEVELT IN NEW JERSEY

(Continued from First Page.)

more State, South Dakota, remains to hold primaries before the national convention.

**Victory for Colonel and Wilson.**  
Newark, May 28.—At midnight E. W. Gray, secretary of the Taft-Bugbee Men's League, conceded that Colonel Roosevelt had carried the State of New Jersey on the presidential primary vote, and that the four delegates-at-large pledged to Colonel Roosevelt would be elected.

Returning up to midnight in New Jersey, the delegates of the organization gave a decisive victory for Governor Woodrow Wilson over the Smith-Nugent Democratic machine, which has been fighting him in every county of the State.

President Taft was expected to poll a big vote in Newark, the big industrial center in Essex county, but the Roosevelt strength was indicated by early returns was unexpected even by his most ardent supporters.

At midnight the indications were that Roosevelt had carried Newark by a small majority. He carried the Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Congressional Districts. Reports received in Newark at that hour were that Roosevelt had carried Passaic, Essex and Mercer counties, and that Atlantic and Bergen counties were for Taft.

Thirty-six election districts in the Ninth Congressional District (Newark) gave Wilson 641 and anti-Wilson 1,029.

In several of the other big industrial centers of New Jersey, Colonel Roosevelt ran very strongly. In Paterson, Elizabeth and Jersey City the early returns gave him a decided advantage over his rival.

In the rural counties, too, Colonel Roosevelt got large majorities on the preference vote. He did the delegates at large and district delegates pledged to his candidacy.

Incomplete returns received from the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts up to midnight indicated that Colonel Roosevelt had carried all four.

Returns from Hudson county, which includes Jersey City, came in very slowly. It was nearly midnight before any positive indication was showing the trend of the vote were received.

At midnight twenty-two districts in Jersey City were tabulated, and these showed that Roosevelt had swept the city, if not the entire county by about five to one. The vote in the twenty-two districts which were selected from various sections of Jersey City showed the vote to be: Roosevelt 450; Taft 130.

The indications also showed that Governor Wilson had easily carried Hudson county. The vote in the twenty-two districts showed that Wilson had obtained 717 votes to 107 for Taft.

Reports from Atlantic City, where President Taft addressed a large mass meeting on Monday night, showed a vote larger in proportion to the vote cast at the last general election than the early returns indicated.

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